

REMARKS

In response to the Office Action mailed on June 30, 2006, Applicants amended claim 1. Claims 1, 2, 4, 10, and 12-14 are pending.

The Examiner rejected claims 1, 2, 4, 10, and 12-14 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,958,440 ("Burrell").

As amended, claims 1, 2, 4, 10, and 12-14 cover nanocrystalline materials contained in articles in the form of a pill, a capsule, a lozenge, or a suppository. Upon reading the specification, a person skilled in the art would understand that a pill, a capsule, a lozenge and a suppository are articles that are formulated for use in the body (e.g., oral cavity, gastrointestinal system, mucosal or serosal membranes). (See, e.g., Specification at page 26, line 31-page 27, line 1 and page 40, lines 11-25.) This is consistent with corresponding dictionary definitions, in which a pill is defined as "usually medicinal or dietary preparation in a small rounded mass to be swallowed whole" (Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary 940 (Frederick C. Mish et al. eds., Merriam-Webster, Inc. Eleventh ed. 2004) (copy enclosed)); a capsule is defined as "usually medicinal or nutritional preparation for oral use consisting of the shell and its contents" (id. at 184 (copy enclosed)); a lozenge is defined as "a small usually sweetened and flavored medicated material that is designed to be held in the mouth for slow dissolution" (id. at 738 (copy enclosed)); and a suppository is defined as "a solid but readily meltable cone or cylinder usually medicated material for insertion into a bodily cavity or passage." (id. at 1256 (copy enclosed)).

Burrell does not disclose or suggest such articles. Instead, while Burrell discloses a pellet formed from nanocrystalline silver, the pellet is formulated for zone of inhibition testing. (See, e.g., Burrell, col. 18, lines 53-56 and lines 62-65.) Burrell's pellet has nothing to do with use in the body, and, thus, Burrell does not disclose or suggest nanocrystalline materials contained in articles in the form of a pill, a capsule, a lozenge, or a suppository. Nor is there any suggestion to modify Burrell's pellet to provide the subject matter covered by claims 1, 2, 4, 10, and 12-14.

In view of the foregoing, Applicants request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 1-2, 4, 10, and 12-14.

Applicants believe the application in condition for allowance, which action is requested.


Applicant : Gillis et al.
Serial No. : 10/690,774
Filed : October 22, 2003
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Attorney's Docket No.: 14072-035001 / W 616

Please apply any other charges or credits to deposit account 06-1050.

Respectfully submitted,

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drum which can be rotated and around which cable is turned. 2: a rotating shaft that drives tape at a constant speed in a recorder.

cap-stone \ˈkɑp-stōn/ *n* [ˈkɑp] (14c): 1: a coping stone: COPING 2: the high point: crowning achievement (the ~ of her career)

cap-su-lar \ˈkɑp-sə-lər/ *adj* (1708): 1: of, relating to, or resembling a capsule 2: CAPSULATED

cap-su-lat-ed \-lə-təd/ *adj* (1646): enclosed in a capsule

cap-sule \ˈkɑp-səl- (sül also -syül) *n* [F; fr. L *capsula*, dim. of *capsa* box — more at CASE] (ca. 1693): 1: a membrane or sac enclosing a body part (as a knee joint or kidney) 2: either of two layers of white matter in the cerebrum 3: a closed receptacle containing spores or seeds: as a: a dry dehiscent usu. many-seeded fruit composed of two or more carpels b: the spore case of a moss 3: a shell usu. of gelatin for packaging something (as a drug or vitamins); also: a usu. medicinal or nutritional preparation for oral use consisting of the shell and its contents 4: an often polysaccharide envelope surrounding a microorganism 5: an extremely brief condensation 6: a: a compact often sealed and detachable container or compartment b: a small pressurized compartment or vehicle (as for space flight or emergency escape)

capsule *vt* **cap-suled**; **cap-sul-ing** (1859): 1: to equip with or enclose in a capsule 2: to condense into or devise in a compact form

capsule *adj* (1938): 1: extremely brief 2: small and very compact

cap-sul-ize \ˈkɑp-sə-līz/ *vt*; **-ized**; **-iz-ing** (1945): CAPSULE

Capt *abbr* captain

cap-tain \ˈkɑp-tən also -tən/ *n* [ME *capitane*, fr. AF *capitain*, fr. LL *capitaneus*, *adj.* & *n.*, chief, fr. L *capit-*, *caput* head — more at HEAD] (14c): 1: a (1) a military leader: the commander of a unit or a body of troops (2) a subordinate officer commanding under a sovereign or general (3) a commissioned officer in the army, air force, or marine corps ranking above a first lieutenant and below a major (b) 1: a naval officer who is master or commander of a ship (2) a commissioned officer in the navy ranking above a commander and below a commodore and in the coast guard ranking above a commander and below a rear admiral c: a senior pilot who commands the crew of an airplane d: an officer in a police department or fire department in charge of a unit (as precinct or company) and usu. ranking above a lieutenant and below a chief 2: one who leads or supervises: as a: a leader of a sports team or side b: HEADWAITER c: a person in charge of hotel bellhops — called also *bell captain* 3: a person of importance or influence in a field (as of industry) — **cap-tain-ey**

\ˈkɑp-tən-sē/ *n* — **cap-tain-ship** \-ˈʃɪp/ *n*

captain *vt* (1598): to be captain of: LEAD (led the football team)

captain's chair *n* (1946): an armchair with a saddle seat and a low curved back with vertical spindles

captain's mast *n* (1941): MAST 3

cap-tan \ˈkɑp-tən/ *n* [short for *mercaptan*] (1952): a: a fungicide C₂H₅Cl₂NO₂S used on agricultural crops

cap-tion \ˈkɑp-shən/ *n* [prob. short for *certificate of caption* (taking, seizure)] (ca. 1670): 1: the part of a legal document that shows where, when, and by what authority it was taken, found, or executed 2: a: the heading esp. of an article or document b: the explanatory comment or designation accompanying a pictorial illustration c: a motion-picture subtitle — **cap-tion-less** \-ləs/ *adj*

caption *vt* **cap-tioned**; **cap-tion-ing** \-ʃh(ə)-niŋ/ (1848): to furnish with a caption

cap-tious \ˈkɑp-ʃhəs/ *adj* [ME *capciosus*, fr. MF or L; MF *capiteus*, fr. L *capitiosus*, fr. *capitio* deception, verbal quibble, fr. *capere* to take — more at HEAVE] (14c): 1: marked by an often ill-natured inclination to stress faults and raise objections (as critics) 2: calculated to confuse, entrap, or entangle in argument (as a question) *syn* see CRITICAL — **cap-tious-ly** *adv* — **cap-tious-ness** *n*

cap-ti-vate \ˈkɑp-tə-vāt/ *vt*; **-vated**; **-vat-ing** (ca. 1555): 1: *archaic*: SEIZE, CAPTURE 2: to influence and dominate by some special charm, art, or trait with an irresistible appeal — *syn* see ATTRACT

cap-ti-va-tion \ˈkɑp-tə-vā-shən/ *n* — **cap-ti-va-tor** \ˈkɑp-tə-vā-tər/ *n*

cap-ti-ve \ˈkɑp-tiv/ *adj* [ME, fr. L *capitivus*, fr. *captus*, pp. of *capere*] (14c): 1: a: taken and held as or as if a prisoner of war b (1): kept within bounds: CONFINED (2): of or relating to captive animals (as breeding) 2: held under control of another but having the appearance of independence; esp.: owned or controlled by another concern and operated for its needs rather than for an open market (as a mine) 3: being such involuntarily because of a situation that makes free choice or departure difficult (the airline passengers were a ~ audience) — **cap-tive** *n*

cap-tiv-i-ty \ˈkɑp-tiv-ə-tē/ *n* (14c): 1: the state of being captive (some birds thrive in ~) 2: *obs*: a group of captives

cap-to-pril \ˈkɑp-tə-prīl/ *n* [mercaptan + *-o-* + *proline* + *-il*, alter. of *-yl*] (1978): an antihypertensive drug C₂H₅NO₂S that is an ACE inhibitor

cap-tor \ˈkɑp-tər/ *n* [LL; fr. L *capere*] (ca. 1688): one that has captured a person or thing

cap-ture \ˈkɑp-tʃər/ *vt* [MF, fr. L *capthra*, fr. *captus*] (ca. 1542): 1: an act or instance of capturing: as a: an act of catching, winning, or gaining control by force, stratagem, or guile b: a move in a board game (as chess or checkers) that gains an opponent's piece c: the absorption by an atom, nucleus, or particle of a subatomic particle that often results in subsequent emission of radiation or in fission d: the act of recording in a permanent file (data ~) 2: one that has been taken (as a prize ship)

capture *vt* **cap-tured**; **cap-tur-ing** \ˈkɑp-tʃər-ɪŋ/ (1574): 1: a: to take captive; also: to gain control of esp. by force (as a city) b: to gain or win esp. through effort (captured 60 percent of the vote) 2: a: to emphasize, represent, or preserve (as a scene, mood, or quality) in a more or less permanent form (at any such moment as a photograph might ~) — C. E. Montague b: to record in a permanent file (as in a computer) 3: to captivate and hold the interest of 4: to take according to the rules of a game 5: to bring about the capture of (a subatomic particle) — *syn* see CATCH

capture the flag *n* (ca. 1925): a game in which players on each of two teams seek to capture the other team's flag and return it to their side without being captured and imprisoned

cap-puche \ˈkɑ-pyūch-, -pūsh/ *n* [MF, fr. It *cappuccio*, fr. *cappa* cloak, fr. LL] (ca. 1600): HOOD; esp.: the cowl of a Capuchin friar

cap-pu-chin \ˈkɑ-pyū-shən-, -pə-, esp. for 3 also -ˈpyū-, -ˈpū-/ *n* [MF, fr. Olt *cappuccino*, fr. *cappuccio*; fr. his cowl] (1589): 1: a member of the Order of Friars Minor Capuchin forming since 1529 an austere branch of the first order of St. Francis of Assisi engaged in missionary work and preaching 2: a hooded cloak for women 3: any of a genus (*Cebus*) of So. and Central American monkeys; esp.: one (*C. capucinus*) with the hair on its crown resembling a monk's cowl

Cap-u-let \ˈkɑ-pyū-lət/ *n* (1592): the family of Juliet in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*

cap-y-bara \ˈkɑ-pi-ˈber-ə-, -bär-, -ˈbɑ-rə/ *n* [Pg *capibara*, *capivara*, alter. of *capitiwara*, fr. Tupi *kapiwara*, fr. *kapi* grass, brush + *-wara* eat-er] (1774): a tailless semiaquatic So. and Central American rodent (*Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris*) often exceeding four feet (1.2 meters) in length

car \ˈkɑr, dial also -ˈkōr, -ˈkyār/ *n* [ME *carre*, fr. AF, fr. L *carra*, pl. of *carrum*, alter. of *carrus*, of Celt origin; akin to OIr & MW *carr* vehicle; akin to L *currere* to run] (14c): 1: a vehicle moving on wheels: as a: *archaic*: CARRIAGE, CHARIOT b: a vehicle designed to move on rails (as of a railroad) c: AUTOMOBILE 2: the passenger compartment of an elevator 3: the part of an airship or balloon that carries the passengers and cargo

CAR *abbr* civil air regulations

car-a-bao \ˈkər-ə-bau, -kär-, -ˈkɑ-rə/ *n* [pl. -ˈbaos or -ˈbaos (PhilSp), fr. Visayan of Samar and Leyte *karabaw*] (1900): WATER BUFFALO

car-a-bid \ˈkər-ə-bid, -kär-, -ˈkɑ-rə-bid/ *n* [ultim. fr. Gk *karabos* horned beetle] (1880): GROUND BEETLE

car-a-bi-ner or **car-a-bi-nier** \ˈkər-ə-bi-nir, -ˈkɑ-rə/ *n* [F *carabinier*, fr. *carabine*, *carbine*] (1672): a cavalry soldier armed with a carbine

car-a-bi-ner also **kar-a-bi-ner** \ˈkər-ə-bi-nir, -ˈkɑ-rə/ *n* [G *Karabiner*, short for *Karabinerhaken*, lit., carbineer's hook] (1920): an oblong metal ring with one spring-hinged side that is used esp. in mountain climbing as a connector and to hold a freely running rope

car-a-bi-ne-ro \ˈkər-ə-bi-nir, -ˈkär-, -ˈkɑ-rə/ *n* [pl. -ros (Sp; fr. *carabina* carbine, fr. F *carabine*] (1845): 1: a member of a Spanish national police force serving esp. as frontier guards 2: a customs or coast guard officer in the Philippines

car-a-bi-nie-re \ˈkər-ə-ban-ˈyer-, -ˈjā, -kär-, -ˈkɑ-rə/ *n* [pl. -ˈnie-ri (-ˈyer-ə) (It; fr. F *carabinier*] (1847): a member of the Italian national police force

car-a-cal \ˈkər-ə-kal, -ˈkɑ-rə/ *n* [F, fr. Turk *karakulak*, fr. *kara* black + *kalak* ear] (1760): a long-legged reddish-brown nocturnal cat (*Felis caracal* syn. *Lynx caracal*) of savannas in Africa and parts of Asia that has long pointed ears with a tuft of black hairs at the tip

car-a-ca-ra \ˈkɑ-rə-ˈkɑ-rə, -ˈkɑ-rā/ *n* [Sp *caracara* & Pg *caracara*, fr. Tupi *karakará*] (1838): any of various large long-legged hawks found from the southern U.S. to So. America that are classified with the falcons

car-a-cole \ˈkɑ-rə-köl/ *n* [F, fr. Sp *caracol* snail, spiral stair; *caracol*] (1614): a half turn to, right or left; executed by a mounted horse — **caracole** *vb*

car-a-cul \ˈkɑ-rə-kəl/ *n* [alter. of *karakul*] (1894): the pelt of a karakul lamb after the curl begins to loosen

car-rafe \ˈkɑ-rəf, -ˈrāf/ *n* [F; fr. It *caraffa*, fr. Ar *gharrāfa*] (1767): 1: a bottle with a flaring lip used to hold beverages and esp. wine 2: a usu. glass container used to hold and serve coffee

car-am-bo-la \ˈkɑ-rəm-bō-lə/ *n* [Pg, fr. Marathi *karambol*; fr. Skt *Kar-maphala*] (1598): 1: a 5-angled green to yellow tropical fruit of star-shaped cross section — called also *star fruit* 2: a tropical tree (*Averrhoa carambola*) of the wood-sorrel family that is native to southeast Asia and is widely cultivated for carambolas

car-a-mel \ˈkär-məl; -ˈkər-məl, -ˈkɑ-rə-, -ˈmel/ *n* [F, fr. Sp *caramelo*; fr. Pg, icicle, caramel, fr. LL *caramelus* small reed — more at SHAWM] (1653): 1: an amorphous brittle brown and somewhat bitter substance obtained by heating sugar and used as a coloring and flavoring agent 2: a firm chewy usu. caramel-flavored candy

car-a-mel-ise *Brit var* of CARAMELIZE

car-a-mel-ize \-mə-līz/ *vb*; **-ized**; **-iz-ing** *vt* (1842): to change (as sugar) into caramel — *vi*: to change to caramel

car-ran-gid \ˈkɑ-rən-jəd, -ˈrən-gəd/ *adj* [ultim. fr. F *carangue* shad; horse mackerel; fr. Sp *caranga*] (1931): of or relating to a large family (Carangidae) of the order Perciformes) of marine spiny-finned bony fishes including important food fishes — **carangid** *n*

car-a-pace \ˈkər-ə-pās, -ˈkɑ-rə/ *n* [F, fr. Sp *carapacho*] (1836): 1: a bony or chitinous case or shield covering the back or part of the back of an animal (as a turtle or crab) 2: a protective, decorative, or disguising shell; (the ~ of reserve; he built around himself — M. M. Mintz)

car-at *var* of KARAT

car-at \ˈkər-ət, -ˈkɑ-rət/ *n* [ME *carat* measure of fineness in gold; fr. MF *carat* measure of fineness in gold or of weight in gems, fr. It *caratato*; fr. Ar *qirāt* bean pod, a small weight; fr. Gk *keration* carob bean, a small weight, fr. dim. of *kerat*, *keras* horn — more at HORN] (1555): a unit of weight for precious stones equal to 200 milligrams

car-a-van \ˈkər-ə-van, -ˈkɑ-rə/ *n* [It *caravana*, fr. Pers *kārvān*] (1588): 1: a company of travelers on a journey through desert or hostile regions; also: a train of pack animals b: a group of vehicles traveling together (as in a file) 2: a covered wagon or motor vehicle equipped as traveling living quarters; *fr* Brit: TRAILER 3b

caravan *vi*; **-vanned or **-vanned**; **-van-ning** or **-van-ing** (1885): to travel in a caravan**

car-a-van-ner or **car-a-van-er**, **-va-nor** *n* (1909): 1: one that travels in a caravan 2: *Brit*: one who goes camping with a trailer

car-a-van-sa-ry \ˈkər-ə-vən-ˈsə-rē, -ˈkɑ-rə-/ or **car-a-van-se-rā** \-ˈsə-rē, -ˈpl-, -ˈrē- or -ˈrā- or -ˈrāl/ [Pers *kārvānsarā*; fr. *kārvān* caravan; *sarā* palace, inn] (1599): 1: an inn surrounding a court in eastern countries where caravans rest at night 2: HOTEL INN

car-a-vel \ˈkər-ə-vel, -ˈkɑ-rə-/ *n* [MF *caravelle*; fr. OPg *caravela*] (1527): any of several sailing ships; *specif*: a small 15th and 16th cen-



capybara



captain's chair

pilot *adj* (1802) : serving as a guiding or tracing device, an activating or auxiliary unit, or a trial apparatus or operation (a ~ study)
pi-lot-age \ˈpi-lə-tij\ *n* (ca. 1618) 1 : the action or business of piloting 2 : the compensation paid to a licensed ship's pilot
pilot biscuit *n* (1836) : HARDTACK — called also **pilot bread**
pilot engine *n* (1838) : a locomotive going in advance of a train to make sure that the way is clear
pilot fish *n* (1634) : a pelagic carangid fish (*Naucrates ductor*) that has dark stripes and often swims in company with a shark
pi-lot-house \ˈpi-lət-ˈhauz\ *n* (1846) : a deckhouse for a ship's helmsman containing the steering wheel, compass, and navigating equipment
pilot light *n* (ca. 1890) 1 : an indicator light showing where a switch or circuit breaker is located or whether a motor is in operation or power is on — called also **pilot lamp** 2 : a small permanent flame used to ignite gas at a burner
pilot officer *n* (1919) : a commissioned officer in the British air force who ranks with a second lieutenant in the army
pilot whale *n* (1867) : either of two chiefly black medium-sized toothed whales (*Globicephala melaleuca* syn. *G. melas* and *G. macrorhynchus*) — called also **blackfish**
pi-lsner or **pi-lsen-er** \ˈpils-nər, ˈpilz-, ˈpil-zə-\ *n* [G. lit., of Pilsen (Pilsen), city in the Czech Republic] (1877) 1 : a light beer with a strong flavor of hops 2 : a tall slender footed glass for beer
Pilt-down man \ˈpilt-ˌdaʊn-\ *n* (Pilt-down, East Sussex, England) (ca. 1918) : a supposedly very early hominid erroneously reconstructed from a combination of human and animal skeletal remains the latter of which were later found to have been planted by a hoaxer
pi-lu-lar \ˈpi-lə-yə-lər\ *adj* (1802) : of, relating to, or resembling a pill
pill-ule \ˈpil-(yū)l\ *n* [MF, fr. *l. pilula* pill — more at **PILL**] (1543) : a little pill
pi-lus \ˈpi-ləs-\ *n*, *pl* **pi-lil** \-lil\ [L] (ca. 1880) : a hair or a structure (as the surface of a bacterial cell) resembling a hair
Pi-ma \ˈpē-mə-\ *n*, *pl* **Pimas** or **Pima** [AmerSp, short for earlier *Pimachitos*, *Pima Aytos*, fr. O'odham (18th cent.) *pimahaitu* nothing] (1850) : a member of an Athapaskan Indian people of southern Arizona and northern Mexico 2 : O'DHAM 2 — **Pi-man** \ˈpi-mən\ *adj*
pi-ma cotton \ˈpē-mə-, ˈpi-n\ *n* [Pima County, Arizona] (1925) : a cotton that produces fiber of exceptional strength and firmness and that was developed in the southwestern U.S. by selection and breeding of Egyptian cottons
pi-men-to \ˈpə-men-(y)ō-\ *n*, *pl* **-tos** or **-to** [Sp *pimentia* allspice, pepper fr. *L. pigmenta*, pl. of *pimentum* plant juice, fr. *L. pigment*] (1600) 1 : ALLSPICE 2 : PIMENTO 1
pimento cheese *n* (1916) : a Neufchâtel, process, cream, or omelette cheddar cheese to which ground pimientos have been added
pi-me-son \ˈpi-mē-zən, ˈmā-, ˈmē-, ˈsān-\ *n* [Sp] (1948) : PION
pi-mien-to \ˈpə-men-(y)ō, ˈpim-ˈyen-\ *n*, *pl* **-tos** [fr. *pimentia*] (1948) 1 : any of various bluntly conical thick-fleshed sweet peppers of European origin that have a distinctive mild sweet flavor and are used especially as a garnish, as a stuffing for olives, and as a source of paprika 2 : a plant that bears pimientos
Pimp \ˈpɪmp\ *n* [prob. akin to Brit. dial. *pimp* small bundle of sticks] **ME** *pymple* papule, *G Pimpf* young boy, kid, lit., little fart, *Pumps fart* (1600) : a man who solicits clients for a prostitute
pimp w (1636) : to work as a pimp — *vi* : to make use of often dishonestly for one's own gain or benefit
pim-per-nel \ˈpim-pər-nel-, ˈpər-nəl-\ *n* [ME *pimpernele*, fr. AF, fr. *l. pimpinella*, a medicinal herb] (14c) : any of a genus (*Anagallis*) of herbs of the primrose family; esp. : SCARLET PIMPERNEL
pimping \ˈpɪm-pɪŋ-, ˈpɪn\ *adj* [prob. akin to ME *pymple* papule — more at **PIMP**] (1640) 1 : PETTY, INSIGNIFICANT 2 chiefly dial. : sneaky, SICKLY
pim-ple \ˈpɪm-pəl-\ *n* [ME *pymple*; akin to OE *piplian* to break out in pimples, and prob. to E *pimp* — more at **PIMP**] (14c) 1 : a small inflamed elevation of the skin : PAPULE; esp. : PUSTULE 2 : a swelling or protuberance like a pimple — **pim-pled** \-pəld\ *adj* — **pim-ple-ly** \-pə-lē\ *adv*
pimp-mo-bile \ˈpɪmp-mō-bēl-, ˈmō-\ *n* (1971) : an ostentatious luxury car of a kind characterized usually by a pimp
pin \ˈpi-n\ [ME, fr. OE *pin* (akin to OHG *pfinn* peg), perh. fr. *L. pinna* quill, feather — more at **PEN**] (bef. 12c) 1 a : a piece of solid material (as wood or metal) used esp. for fastening things together or as a support by which one thing may be suspended from another **b** : a center peg of a target; *also* : the center itself **c** : something that resembles (1) : one of the pieces constituting the target in various games (as bowling) (2) : the peg at which a quail is pitched (3) : the staff of a flag marking a hole on a golf course **e** : a peg for regulating the tension of the strings of a musical instrument **f** : the part of a key that enters a lock **g** : a playing pin **2** a (1) : a very thin small pointed metal pin with a head used esp. for fastening cloth (2) : LITTLE TRIFLE (b)other them all I don't care a ~ about them — Bram Stoker (3) : an ornament or emblem fastened to clothing with a pin **3** : BOBBY PIN (2) : HAIRPIN (3) : SAFETY PIN **3** : LEG — *usu.* used *fr. pl.* (wobly on his ~s) **4** : fall in wrestling
pin *vi* **pin-ned**; **pin-ning** (14c) **1** a : to fasten, join, or secure with a pin **b** : to hold fast or immobile **c** : to present (a young woman) with a fraternity pin as a pledge of affection **2** a : FASTEN (*pinning* the ropes on a miracle) (~ the blame on someone else) **b** : to assign the blame or responsibility for (~ the robbery on a night watchman) **4** : to define or determine clearly or precisely — *usu.* used with *down* (*pin down*) **3** a : to make (a chess opponent's piece) unable to move without exposing the king to check or a valuable piece to capture **b** : to wrestle : to secure a fall over (an opponent)
n *adj* (1523) **1** : of or relating to a pin **2** of leather : having a prick suggesting the heads of pins
N abbr personal identification number
pin-a-cle \ˈpēn-yə-\ *n* [Sp *piña* pineapple, pinecone, fr. *L. pinus* pinecone — more at **PINEAL**] (ca. 1858) : a lustrous transparent cloudlike Philippine origin that is woven of silky pineapple fibers
pin co-la-da \ˈpēn-yə-kō-lə-ˈdā-\ *n* [Sp, lit., strained pineapple] (1922) : a tall drink made of rum, cream of coconut, and pineapple juice mixed with ice

-no-fore 'pi-nə, -fɔr/
 checked garment fastener
 -no-flored 'pi-nə, -fɔrd/
 -na-ta or pi-na-ta
 prob. fr. *pigna* pinecone
 (as of papier-mâché
 to be broken with
 Latin-American festival
 -n-ball 'pin-, bɔl/ v (1
 other
 -nball machine *n* (19
 called by a plunger sco
 among pins and targets
 -n-bone 'pin-, bɒn/ *n* (
 (see illustration
 -pice-nez 'pɪ-sə, -nə, p
 -pice-'nɛɪ(ɔ:/ [F, fr. *pin*
L. nasus — more at *N*
 clipped to the nose by
 -n-er 'pin(t)-sər, esp
 -n-pl but sing or pl in
 AF: 'pinceour, *fr. pin*
 -n-er to pinch, fr. *VL*
L. punctum puncture
 (14c) 1: an instrum
 handles and two graspi
 -n-er and used for gripp
 (as of a lobster) resemb
 CHELA 3: PINCER MC
 -n-lik/ *adj*
 -n movement *n* (19
 back by two coordinated
 different directions 2:
 opposing force
 -nch 'pinch/ *vb* [ME,
 squeeze between the fin
 -n-ment *b*: to prune
 -n-ching *c*: to squeeze
 -n-mental pain *to* (E)
 -n (2): to cause to shri
 -n or want: STRAITEN
 -n *b*: STEAL *b*: ARRES
 -n COMPRESS, SQUEEZE
 -nfully 4: NARROW
 -n Cecelia Holland) — *p*
 -nch *n* (15c) 1 *a*: a *c*
 -n-er; STRESS (2): HAR
 -n pinching: SQUEEZE
 -n-er and thumb *a* ~ of *s*
 -nning of a vein or bed
 -n syn see JUNCTURE
 -nch *adj* (1912) 1: SUB
 -n ~ homer)
 -nch bar *n* (1837): a b
 sometimes having an
 -n heavy wheel that is to *b*
 -n heavy-beck 'pinch-, bek/
 -n-er (1734) 1: an allc
 -n jewelry 2: something
 -n-er 'pin-, chor/ *n* (15
 -n-hit 'pinch-'hit, *it*
 (1915) 1: to act or serv
 other player esp. when
 -n-hit *n* (1927): a hit
 -n-hitter *n* (1912): on
 -n-hen-pen-ny 'pinch-, *pe*
 -n curl *n* (1896): a curl *r*
 -n-er of lotion, coiling *it*
 -n-cush-ion 'pin-, kʊ-ʃ *sh*
 -n may be stuck ready for *us*
 -n-cush-ion flower *n* (18
 -n *Popurpurea*, *S. caucasic*
 -n-dar-ic 'pin-, da-ri-k/ *oa*
 -n written in the manner
 -n-dar-ic *a*. (1671) 1: a *P*
 -n to those used in Pinda
 -n 'pin/ *n*, often attrib *to*
 -n pine] (bef. 12c) 1: *a*
 -n pine family) of conif
 -n-er needles and include
 -n the straight-grained *wh*
 -n pine varying from ext
 -n longleaf pine 3: any
 -n genera *Callitris* or *Ar*
 -n-ey also *pinj* 'pi-nē-/
 -n-ly *pin*ed; *pin-ling* *ling*
 -n-er, fr. *L. poena* — more
 -n (as through grief): *L*
 -n-ly esp. for something
 -n-ly syn see LONG
 -n-al 'pi-nē-əl, *pl* *adj*
 -n-er of pineus of pine, fr.
 -n pineal gland *a* ~ *turn*
 -n-al-ec-to-my 'pi-nē-/
 -n-er of the pineal gland
 -n-al gland *n* (1712): *a* *s*
 -n-er craniate vertebrates *th*
 -n that in a few reptiles *h*
 -n-er pineal, pineal body, *pi*
 -n-ap-ple 'pi-, na-pəl/ *n*
 -n (Ananas comosus of *t*
 -n) that has rigid spiny-m
 -n dense oblong head of *st*

added to or issued as a continuation of a book or periodical to correct errors or make additions 3: an angle or arc that when added to a given angle or arc equals 180°

sup-ple-ment \sə-plə-'ment/ *vt* (1749): to add or serve as a supplement to (does odd jobs to ~ his income) — **sup-ple-men-tation** \sə-plə-'men-tā-shən, -mən-/ *n* — **sup-ple-ment-er** \sə-plə-'men-tər/ *n*

sup-ple-men-tal \sə-plə-'men-təl/ *adj* (1605) 1: serving to supplement 2: NONSCHEDULED (a ~ airline) — **supplemental** *n*

sup-ple-men-ta-ry \sə-plə-'men-tə-rē, -'men-trē/ *adj* (1667) 1: added or serving as a supplement: ADDITIONAL (~ reading) 2: being or relating to a supplement or a supplementary angle

supplementary angle *n* (ca. 1924): one of two angles or arcs whose sum is 180° — usu. used in pl.

sup-ple-tion \sə-'plē-shən/ *n* [ML *suppletion*, *suppletio* act of supplementing, fr. L *supplere*] (1914): the occurrence of phonemically unrelated allomorphs of the same morpheme (as *went* as the past tense of *go* or *better* as the comparative form of *good*) — **sup-ple-tive** \sə-'plē-tiv, -'sə-plə-/ *adj*

sup-ple-to-ry \sə-'plē-tə-rē, -'sə-plə-'tō-rē/ *adj* [L *supplere*] (1628): supplying deficiencies: SUPPLEMENTARY (rules ~ to the contract)

sup-plic-ance \sə-'plē-ən(t)s/ *n* (ca. 1611): ENTREATY, SUPPLICATION

sup-plic-ant \sə-'plē-ən(t)/ *n* [ME, fr. AF, fr. prp. of *supplier* to supplicate, fr. L *supplicare*] (15c): SUPPLICANT

suppliant *adj* [MF, prp.] (ca. 1567) 1: humbly imploring: ENTREATING (a ~ sinner seeking forgiveness — O. J. Baab) 2: expressing supplication (upraised to the heavens ~ arms — William Styron) — **sup-plic-ant-ly** *adv*

sup-plic-ant \sə-'plē-ən(t)/ *n* (1591): one who supplicates

suppliant *adj* (1597): SUPPLICANT

sup-plic-ate \sə-'plē-kāt/ *vb* — **cat-ed**; — **cat-ing** [ME, fr. L *supplicatus*, pp. of *supplicare*, fr. *supplic-*, *supplex* suppliant — more at SUPPLE] *vi* (15c): to make a humble entreaty; *esp*: to pray to God ~ *vi* 1: to ask humbly and earnestly of 2: to ask for earnestly and humbly *syn* see BEG — **sup-plic-a-tion** \sə-'plē-'kā-shən/ *n*

sup-plic-a-to-ry \sə-'plē-kā-'tō-rē/ *adj* (15c): expressing supplication: SUPPLICANT (a ~ prayer)

sup-ply \sə-'plī/ *vb* — **sup-plied**; **sup-ply-ing** [ME *supplien* to complete, compensate for, fr. MF *supplier*, fr. L *supplere* to fill up, complete, raise (a military unit, crew) to its full complement, substitute, fr. *sub-* + *plere* to fill — more at SUB-, FULL] *vi* (14c) 1: to add as a supplement 2 [MF *souplioir*, alter. of *souplier*] *a*: to provide for: SATISFY (laws by which the material wants of men are supplied — Bull. of Bates Coll.) *b*: to make available for use: PROVIDE (supplied the necessary funds) *c*: to satisfy the needs or wishes of *d*: to furnish (organs, tissues, or cells) with a vital element (as blood or nerve fibers) 3: to substitute for another *in spec*: to serve as a supply in (a church or pulpit) ~ *vi*: to serve as a supply or substitute — **sup-plier** \sə-'plī-(ə)r/ *n*

supply *n*, *pl* supplies (15c) 1 *obs*: ASSISTANCE, SUCCOR 2 *a obs*: REINFORCEMENTS — often used in pl. *b*: a member of the clergy filling a vacant pulpit temporarily *c*: the quantity or amount (as of a commodity) needed or available (beer was in short ~ in that hot weather — Nevil Shute) *d*: PROVISIONS, STORES — usu. used in pl. 3: the act or process of filling a want or need (engaged in the ~ of raw materials to industry) 4: the quantities of goods or services offered for sale at a particular time or at one price 5: something that maintains or constitutes a supply

sup-ply-side \sə-'plī-'sīd/ *adj* (1976): of, relating to, or being an economic theory that reduction of tax rates encourages more earnings, savings, and investment and thereby expands economic activity and the total taxable national income — **sup-ply-side-er** \sə-'plī-'sīd-ər/ *n*

sup-port \sə-'pōrt/ *vi* [ME, fr. AF *supporter*, fr. LL *supportare*, fr. L, to transport, fr. *sub-* + *portare* to carry — more at FARE] (14c) 1: to endure bravely or quietly: BEAR 2 *a* (1): to promote the interests or cause of (2): to uphold or defend as valid or right: ADVOCATE (~s fair play) (3): to argue or vote for (~ed the motion to lower taxes) *b* (1): ASSIST, HELP (bombers ~ed the ground troops) (2): to act with (a star actor) (3): to bid in bridge so as to show support for *c* (1): to provide with substantiation: CORROBORATE (~ an alibi) 3 *a*: to pay the costs of: MAINTAIN (~ a family) *b*: to provide a basis for the existence or subsistence of (the island could probably ~ three — A. B. C. Whipple) (~ a habit) 4 *a*: to hold up or serve as a foundation or prop for *b*: to maintain (a price) at a desired level by purchases or loans; *also*: to maintain the price of by purchases or loans 5: to keep from fainting, yielding, or losing courage: COMFORT 6: to keep (something) going — **sup-port-abil-i-ty** \sə-'pōr-tə-'bī-lə-tē/ *n*

sup-port-able \sə-'pōr-tə-bəl/ *adj* — **sup-port-ive** \sə-'pōr-tiv/ *adj* — **sup-port-ive-ness** \-nəs/ *n*

syn SUPPORT, UPHOLD, ADVOCATE, BACK, CHAMPION mean to favor actively one that meets opposition. SUPPORT is least explicit about the nature of the assistance given (supports waterfront development). UPHOLD implies extended support given to something attacked (upheld the legitimacy of the military action). ADVOCATE stresses urging or pleading (advocated prison reform). BACK suggests supporting by lending assistance to one failing or falling (refusing to back the call for sanctions). CHAMPION suggests publicly defending one unjustly attacked or too weak to advocate his or her own cause (championed the rights of children).

support *n* (14c) 1 *a*: the act or process of supporting: the condition of being supported *b*: assistance provided by a company to users of its products (customer ~) 2: one that supports — often used attributively (a ~ staff) 3: sufficient strength in a suit bid by one's partner in bridge to justify raising the suit

sup-port-er \sə-'pōr-tər/ *n* (15c): one that supports or acts as a support: *a*: ADHERENT, PARTISAN *b*: one of two figures (as of men or animals) placed one on each side of an escutcheon and exterior to it *c*: GARTER 1 *d*: ATHLETIC SUPPORTER



S supporter b

support group *n* (1969): a group of people with common experience and concerns who provide emotional and moral support for one another

support hose *n* (1963): elastic stockings worn esp. to provide mild compression of the leg (as to prevent formation of varicose veins)

support level *n* (1953): a price level on a declining market at which security resists further decline due to increased attractiveness to traders and investors — called also *support area*

support system *n* (1980): a network of people who provide an individual with practical or emotional support

sup-pos-able \sə-'pō-zə-bəl/ *adj* (1627): capable of being supposed: CONCEIVABLE — **sup-pos-ably** \-blē/ *adv*

sup-pos-al \sə-'pō-zəl/ *n* (14c) 1: the act or process of supposing 2: something supposed: HYPOTHESIS, SUPPOSITION

sup-pose \sə-'pōz, oftenest after "I" 'spōz/ *vb* — **sup-posed**; **sup-posing** [ME, fr. AF *supposer*, fr. ML *supponere* (perf. indic. *supposui*), fr. L, to put under, substitute, fr. *sub-* + *ponere* to put — more at POSITION] *vi* (14c) 1 *a*: to lay down tentatively as a hypothesis, assumption, or proposal (~ a fire broke out) (~ you bring the salad) *b* (1): to hold as an opinion: BELIEVE (they supposed they were early) (2): to think probable or in keeping with the facts (seems reasonable to ~ that he would profit) 2 *a*: CONCEIVE, IMAGINE *b*: to have suspicion of 3: PRESUPPOSE ~ *vi*: CONJECTURE, OPINE

sup-posed \sə-'pōzd; 1b & 2a usu -'pōzəd, 3 & 4 often -'pōst/ *adj* (1566) 1 *a*: PRETENDED (twelve hours are ~ to elapse between Act I and II — A. S. Sullivan) *b*: ALLEGED (trusted my ~ friends) 2 *a*: held as an opinion: BELIEVED; *also*: mistakenly believed: IMAGINED (the sight which makes ~ terror true — Shak.) *b*: considered probable or certain: EXPECTED (it was not ~ that everybody could master the technical aspects — J. C. Murray) *c*: UNDERSTOOD (you will ~ to refer to my grandaunt — G. B. Shaw) 3: made or fashioned by intent or design (what's that button ~ to do) 4 *a*: required by or if by authority (soldiers are ~ to obey their commanding officers) *b*: given permission: PERMITTED (was not ~ to have visitors) — **sup-pos-ed-ly** \-pōz-d-ē/ *adv*

supposing *conj* (1663): if by way of hypothesis: on the assumption that (~ I did agree with you)

sup-po-si-tion \sə-'pō-'zī-shən/ *n* [ME *suppositioun*, fr. AF *suppositio*, fr. LL *suppositio*, *suppositio*, fr. L, act of placing beneath, *supponere*] (15c) 1: something that is supposed: HYPOTHESIS 2: the act of supposing — **sup-po-si-tion-al** \-zī-shən-/ *adj*

sup-po-si-tious \-zī-shəs/ *adj* [by contr.] (1624): SUPPOSITITIOUS

sup-po-si-ti-tious \sə-'pō-zə-'tī-shəs/ *adj* [L *supposititious*, fr. *suppositus*, pp. of *supponere* to substitute] (1610) 1 *a*: fraudulently substituted: SPURIOUS *b* of a child (1): falsely presented as a genuine *b* (2): ILLEGITIMATE 2 [influenced in meaning by *supposition*] *a*: IMAGINARY *b*: of the nature of or based on a supposition: HYPOTHETICAL — **sup-pos-i-ti-tious-ly** *adv*

sup-pos-i-to-ry \sə-'pō-zə-'tō-rē, *n*, *pl* -ries [ME *suppositorie*, fr. AF, fr. ML *suppositorium*, fr. LL, neut. of *suppositorius* placed beneath, *supponere* to put under] (14c): a solid but readily meltable cone or cylinder of usu. medicated material for insertion into a bodily passage or cavity (as the rectum)

sup-press \sə-'pres/ *vi* [ME, fr. L *suppressus*, pp. of *supprimere*, fr. *sub-* + *primere* to press — more at PRESS] (14c) 1: to put down by authority or force: SUBDUCE (~ a riot) 2: to keep from public knowledge: *a*: to keep secret *b*: to stop or prohibit the publication or revelation of (~ the test results) 3 *a*: to exclude from consciousness: *b*: to keep from giving vent to: CHECK (~ed her anger) 4 *obs*: *a*: to press down 5 *a*: to restrain from a usual course or action (~ a cough) *b*: to inhibit the growth or development of 6: to inhibit the genetic expression of (~ a mutation) — **sup-press-i-bil-i-ty** \-pre-'sə-bī-lə-tē/ *n* — **sup-press-ible** \-pre-'sə-bəl/ *adj* — **sup-press-ive** \-pre-'siv/ *adj* — **sup-press-ive-ness** \-nəs/ *n*

sup-pres-sant \sə-'pres-'sənt/ *n* (1942): an agent (as a drug) that tends to suppress or reduce in intensity rather than eliminate something

sup-pres-sion \sə-'pres-shən/ *n* (15c) 1: an act or instance of suppressing: the state of being suppressed 2: the conscious intentional exclusion from consciousness of a thought or feeling

sup-pres-sor \sə-'pres-sər/ *n* (1560): one that suppresses; *esp*: a mutant gene that suppresses the expression of another nonallelic mutant gene when both are present

suppressor T cell *n* (1972): a T cell that suppresses the immune response of B cells and other T cells to an antigen — called also *suppressor cell*

sup-pu-rate \sə-'pyə-'rāt/ *vi* — **rat-ed**; — **rat-ing** [L *suppuratus*, pp. of *suppurare*, fr. *sub-* + *pur-*, *pus* pus — more at FOUL] (1656): to form or discharge pus — **sup-pu-ra-tion** \sə-'pyə-'rā-shən/ *n* — **sup-pu-ra-tive** \sə-'pyə-rə-tiv, -'rā-, -'sə-prə-tiv/ *adj*

sup-ra \sū-'prə-, -'prā/ *adj* [L] (15c): earlier in this writing: ABOVE

supra- *prefix* [L, fr. *supra* above, beyond, earlier; akin to L *super* over — more at OVER] 1: SUPER- 2a (*supraorbital*) 2: transcending (pranational)

su-pra-chi-as-mat-ic nucleus \sū-'prə-'ki-əz-'mā-tik-/ *n* (1938): either of a pair of neuron clusters in the hypothalamus situated directly above the optic chiasma that receive photic input from the retina via the optic nerve and that regulate the body's circadian rhythms

su-pra-lim-i-nal \sū-'prə-'lī-mā-nəl, -'prā-/ *adj* [*supra-* + L *limin-*, *limen* threshold] (1892) 1: existing above the threshold of consciousness 2: adequate to evoke a response or induce a sensation

su-pra-mo-lec-u-lar \sū-'prə-'mō-'le-kyə-lər/ *adj* (ca. 1909): more complex than a molecule; *also*: composed of many molecules

su-pra-na-tion-al \sū-'nā-shənəl, -'nā-shā-nəl/ *adj* (1908): transcending national boundaries, authority, or interests (a ~ authority, regulating ocean usage — N. H. Jacoby) — **su-pra-na-tion-al-ism** \-nā-shā-nəl-'izəm, -'nā-shā-nə-'lī-/ *n* — **su-pra-na-tion-al-ist** \-līst/ *n* — **su-pra-na-tion-al-i-ty** \-nā-shā-'nā-lə-tē/ *n*

su-pra-op-tic \sū-'pō-'tik/ *adj* (1921): situated above the optic chiasma; *also*: being a small nucleus of closely packed neurons overlying the optic chiasma and intimately connected with the neurohypophysis

su-pra-or-bit-al \sū-'pō-rə-'tī-/ *adj* [NL *supraorbitalis*, fr. L *supra-* + Ml *orbita* orbit] (1828): situated or occurring above the orbit of the eye

su-pra-ra-tio-
tional: bas
ion alone (th
su-pra-re-nal
boys) (1828):
suprarenal *n*
suprarenal *g*
su-pra-seg-n
tating to signi
multaneously
su-pra-ven-ti
or being a rh
bating above
su-pra-vi-tal
of staining c
compare INT
su-prem-a-ci
berent of grc
su-prem-a-c
in primac
preme autho
su-prem-a-ti
primacie sup
air moveme
metric form:
su-preme *vs*
more at SUP
commander,
and in labou
hee) — su-
supreme Be
supreme co
al in a polit
diction in N
supreme Sc
the former S
su-pre-mo-
preme, fr. L
or authority
supt abbr su
suva var of sc
su-pra-*prefix* [L
tax) 2: ab
su-pra-'sū-rā
su-pra-'sū-rā
dia] (1873):
su-pra-se-
men; surce
supersedes
to come to
su-pra-se-
respite or ei
su-pra-charge
load, charg
charge an e
credit ough
to excess (C
A. Chippen
point (~
su-pra-charge
tra fare (a
~: an exci
state of be
one that a
print b) —
su-pra-clin-gle
single gird
band, or gi
pack fast to
su-coat *vs*
outer coat
su-pra-'sōrd
Irritation
I VOICELES
su-pra-*n* (15c)
su-pra-*n* 2: a
su-pra-'shūr
AF *seur*, fr
~: firmly;
CORTHY
dent certai
ing or hesi
doubt: IN
happen: I
oin) 7: ~
to lock the
tinn: CER
THLY
OYN SUR
uncertain
urance ~
ply to a b
dubitable
POSITIVE
convictic
saw). C
(you're a
su-pra *adv*
usage M
less than
tute. Ovi
become
texts tha
how muc